Amnsements and Alectings Co-night.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC-" Linda di Chamouni." BIJOU OPERA HOUSE-" Lawn Tennis." BLOU OPERA HOUSE—" Lawn Tennis,"
BOOTH'S THEATRE—" Hernan."
DALY'S THEATRE—" Needles and Pins."
HAVERLY'S 14th STREET THEATRE—" Prince Achmet."
HAVERLY'S NIBLOS GARDEN—" Enchantment."
HAVERLY'S FIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—" Othello."
MADISON SQUARE THEATRE—" HEAZEL KITKE."
PAER THEATRE—" The Legion of Honor.
EAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS—" The Railroad Car Conductor." ductor."
STANDARD THEATRE-" Sharps and Fiats."
ENTON SOTARE THEATRE-" Daniel Rochat." UNION SQUARE THEATRE-" Daniel Re WALLACK'S THEATRE-" The Guy nor CHICKERING HALL 3:30 - Lecure, METROPOLITAN CONCERT HALL -Concert, SARONT'S GALLERY - Berebardt Art Exhibition,

Index to Advertisements. AMUSEM NIS-3d Fage-6th column.
ANNOUNCEMENTS-8th Page-1th column.
ANNOUNCEMENTS-8th Page-1th column.
BANKING HOUSES AND UNKERS-7th Page-5th column.
BOARD AND ROOMS-3d Page-5th column.
BUSINESS NOTICES-4th Page-5th column.
DIVIDEND NOTICES-7th Page-5th column.
FINANCIAL-7th Page-4th and 5th columns.
FINANCIAL-7th Page-4th and 5th column.
FOR THE HOLIDAYS-3d Page-5th column.
HOTELS-3d Pac-6th column.
HOTELS-3d Pac-6th Column.
HOTELS-7th Page-5th column.
LEGAL NOTICES-7th Page-6th Column.
LEGAL NOTICES-7th Page-6th Column.
MALBELE AND SLATE MANTLES-6th Page-3d column. Legal Notices—7th Page—5th column.

Marker and Slate Manties—6th Page—31 column.

Marker and Slate Manties—6th Page—31 column.

Marker ages and in 1703—5th Page—6th column.

Mining—6th Page—5th and 6th columns.

Miscellaneous—7th Page—5th column.

Sth Page—4th,

5th mai 6th schume.

MISCELLANEOLS -7th Page -5th column. 8th Page -4th, 5th and 6th columns. Other Page -1st and 2d columns. Ocean Steamers -6th Page -6th column. Professionals -7th Page -6th column.
Real Estate -7th Page -6th column.
Sales by Auction -7th Page -5th column.
Sales by Auction -7th Page -5th column.
Siteations Wanted Males 3d Page -3d column;
Frances -3d Page -2th and 3d columns.
Special Notices -3th Page -6th column.
Steamen Notices -3th Page -6th column.
Steamen - 3th Page -6th column.

TEACHERS-6th Page-3d column.

Dusiness Motices

"ALDERNEY BRAND" CONDENSED MUK

QUICK AS A WINK!

Mr. Bockwood while in Europe secured a new and valuable process for making instantaceons. Photographs. He has introduced the process in his gallery and takes rictures of children or adults as quick as a wink! 17 Union Square, Imperial Cards \$1 per dozen.

THE BEST OLIVE OR SALAD OIL.

Is imported and bottled by CASWELL HAZARD & Co., druggists, Fifth Avenue World Building, and 6th ave., corner 39thst., also No. 152 Thames-st., Newport, E. I.

TERMS OF THE TRIBUNE.

BRANCH OFFICES OF THE TRIBUNE. Washington-No. 1,322 F-st. Loxbox-No. 26 liedford-st., Strand, Paris-No. 9 Rue Scribe,

New-York Daily Gribune.

FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, NOVEMBER 29, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign.-A council of judges in London is deliberating on certain changes in the judicial system. □ A battalion of the Guards has been ordered to Ireland; a large land meeting has been held at Sligo, ____ Hanlan has issued a challenge to Laycock. == The Duke of Medina was ordered to quit Spain. Domestic.-George B. Robinson, the Lieutenant-

Governor-elect of Colorado was shot on Saturday night while visiting his mine at Robinson's Camp, about twenty miles from Leadville; his wounds will probably prove fatal. _____ Two hundred bales of cotton were burned at Norfolk, yesterday. The Republican majority on joint ballot in Colorado will be fifty-three. - A baggage car on the Texas Pacific Railroad was burned, on Friday night, near Sulphur, Tex. General Garfield's plurality in the popular vote for President is given as 3.401. === Two firms bave withdrawn from the Baltimore grain trade protest. The President and Secretary Sherman intend to recommend the recoinage of the silver dollars on a gold basis. Some damage was done last evening by a fire in the Cannon Street Methodist Episcopal Church, Poughkeepsie.

CITY AND SUBURBAN .- Five European steamship which were overdue came into port vesterday. The Rev. Alessandro Gavazzi arrived from Italy and preached three times. = General Grant attended Plymeath Church; Mr. Beecher preached on "The Leve of God," — The Rev. Dr. Newman, the Rev. Robert Collyer, the Rev. Dr. Bevan and the Rev. T. De Witt Talmage touched on topics of practical interest in their sermons. - Several meetings in the interest of temperance were held.

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations in dieate cloudy or partly cloudy weather, with occasional light rains, possibly followed by colder and clearing weather. Thermometer yesterday : Highest, 34°; lowest, 28°; average, 3114°.

In Barnum's bright lexicon-or cipher dictionary-is there no such word as "confess"?

There was a singular scene in Plymouth Church yesterday morning, when Mr. Beecher rebuked the congregation for an indecorous curiosity to see General Grant.

The comments of the Committee on Hygiene of the New-York Medical Society upon the overcrowding of street-cars, which we published yesterday, might be heeded by elevated road and street-car managers alike. The people of New-York are not swine, and should not be treated as such.

The visit of Gavazzi to this country many years ago made a great stir among all classes of religious people. Since then his revolt against the Roman Catholic Church bas passed into history, but his present visit cannot fail to be of great immediate interest to all the anti-Catholic churches. An account of his plans and of his first discourse, delivered yesterday, will be found on another page.

A Washington dispatch announces that Secretary Sherman will propose a commonsense way out of the silver dollar dilemma. He will ask that the coinage of the present standard dollar be suspended and the huge accumulations in the Treasury vaults be recoined into dollars containing sufficient silver to make them equal in value to gold dollars and keep the two coins in circulation together. The Secretary will show that this can be done practically without expense to the Government. The President will support this sensible suggestion in his Message.

The Greek question is fast taking the place of the Dulcigno affair in European politics. Russia hastens to say that she will give Greece moral support in demanding the coveted territory, but she can neither afford men nor money to assist her. Germany desires Greece to be patient, and France is not quite ready to take part in another demonstration. Italy will probably follow the leadership of the Great Powers whenever they resolve to do something. Earl Granville's declaration on Saturday that "it is impossible for the Greek question to remain without a solution," puts England's position beyond doubt, although the effected. It may be that Greece will be obliged to force the fighting with Turkey | nothing of until five days later. In the spring, when as much for their own as It is an interesting question how this whis-

her interest the Powers will have to interfere. The discreditable part played by Turkey in the Dulcigno affair must tell against her in any negotiations which may arise on the Greek claims. Europe is now convinced that only a certain amount of pressure is needed to insure the fulfilment of its demands.

The pertinacious Committeemen who are still insisting that they must be allowed to confiscate Central Park for the purposes of an International Fair, will find several points for reflection in the letter we print to-day from an old Park Commissioner. Mr. Hogg cites a number of instances in which it was attempted to divert the parks from their original and proper plan, and usually for some public object quite as laudable in its way as the Exhibition itself. In each case it was decided that, the property having been devoted to a public purpose, it could not be diverted to any other use without the consent of all the persons originally assessed for the cost, or, in other words, without the individual consent of every taxpayer in New-York, In one case, where permission was asked to hold a herticultural exhibition, it was decided that no admission fee could be charged within the parks, which are wholly free to the people. The situation may be stated thus: 1. The Park Commissioners will should yield it their action would doubtless be held to be illegal; 3. If they should give it and their action be sustained, it might fee within the Park. On the whole, wouldn't it be well to drop the Park scheme at once?

Our Washington dispatches give some carious facts concerning the carelessness displayed in making up the electoral returns even in 1876, when for four months the Presidency Lung trembling on the knifeedge of a single vote. Then, if ever, it might have been supposed that Electors would observe the last letter and punctuation mark of the law, and would not endanger success by permitting the slightest informality. But, on the contrary, there were many such imperfections, all of which could have been avoided by a little study of the laws. From twelve States came returns which lacked the required indorsement on the envelope. In other words, they purported on the outside to be private leiters to the Vice-President. On one return there was not even a legible postmark to fix its origin, and it was traced back through the postal registry. In the returns from five States the certificate of appointment of the electoral messenger, which is the Vice-President's guarantee that the packet handed him is authentic, was inclosed within the sealed envelope containing the returns, and so could not be had until the returns were opened. There were various other irregularities of the same sort. It may be said that these are trifling and technical informalities which would never be allowed to defeat an election. But it should not be forgotten that an objection to the vote of one of the States in 1876 was founded upon one of these same trivial errors. While we have the electoral system let us observe the last iota of the law.

A FRAUDULENT DEFENCE

No one pretends any longer that the Morey letter was anything but a base and impudent forgery. The only defence that leading Democrats set up, or that is made for them, is that they knew nothing of the letter until it appeared, investigated it then, and honestly believed it genuine, and thus were imposed upon completely. Now, there are a few facts which prove beyond question that this defence is as false and fraudulent as the letter

Information that some such letter was about to be published, which would decide the Presidential contest, was given in this city as early as Thursday, October 14. Whispered from one person to another in that whirlpool of rumors which has its centre in the Stock Exchange, it was not supposed to have any foundation, except by some who believed they had it from sources deep in Democratic councils. As all know, at least one conspicuous operator was on the Democratic National Committee, but there were others who had paid largely to the cost of the Democratic campaign in Indiana, and by that means, or by personal relations, had secured sources of confidential information at headquarters. From which of these the story first came probably never will be discovered. But the fact that such a story was whispered on Thursday, and came to the ears of Republicans on Friday, has an evident meaning. Again, it was on Friday, October 15, ac-

cording to two gentlemen of high respectability known to our correspondent at Washington, that they were told at a hotel in this city, by General W. W. Averill, that such a letter would soon appear. Their statement is that General Averill said: "I have just come "from Governor's Island. I cannot divulge what is going on, but it is a big thing. . . 'There is a letter coming out which 'you will see in the papers. It may be "published in two days, and it may be "in feur or five. We are going to send "it to the Pacific Coast. When it comes out "Garfield cannot carry a single Pacific State." General Averill was particularly positive that Hancock would be elected, "as sure as "you live," because the letter was "going to turn the whole thing." Just five days after this conversation the Morey letter was published, and Mr. Barnum telegraphed it to all the leading Democratic journals in the country, saying, "The letter is genuine. Denial is worse than "useless.' From whom did General Averill get his information, accurate and minute as it was, both as to the tenor of the letter, the use to be made of it, and the time of its publication? No one will imagine that it was communicated to him, or to Democrats in Wall Street or on Governor's Island. that the forthcoming letter was to be a forgery. No doubt all the Democrats who knew of the matter, except the few who concocted the letter, were led to believe it genuine But what becomes of the pretence that the Democratic managers knew nothing of the letter before it was published, and then, having little opportunity to examine it, were im-

posed upon ? Again, Bridgeport is the largest town and the chief centre of political activity in the district which Mr. Barnum represented in Congress. He has there intimate and confidential friends. But The Bridgeport Standard about, and its publication predicted, fully five | from Havie on Saturday may have been drawn days before it appeared, and it was expected to create a great revolution in the aspect of turn. If that bank should at any time political affairs. That is, it was known in Bridgeport just when General Averill spoke of it, on Friday the 15th, and on the same French account would be arrested. day the whispers came to Republican ears on The Bank of England also lost last Wall Street. Now it is in order for Mr. Bar-Foreign Secretary failed to say when num to state how his friends in Bridgeport or how this "solution" is to be came to hear of a letter which, it is pre-builton must now be only £25,645,000. With tended, the Democratic Committee knew British consols selling above par for the first idea that he has acted in a noble and praise worthy

per of a bomb-shell forthcoming happened to is no wonder that the movement of idle capiget started in three distinct directions on the same day. Was there a consultation of Democratic leaders about that time? Or was the to cause serious monetary disturbance. If 'lethal weapon" already prepared, and known to Mr. Barnum, before the October election, and only disclosed to other Democrats when he saw that their dis ouragement on account of defeat in Indiana was so great that a tonic was necessary ? Possibly some of these questions may be answered in due time. But, as is already evident, the complicity of some members of the Democratic Committee is betrayed by the very attempt made to conceal it. The story that nothing was known of the letter it headquarters until it was published is a falselood which would never have been told without an object. The obvious object is to hide the truth that some member or members of the Committee contrived, concocted and managed the infamous fraud. Those who do not tell what they know, and refuse to demand a thorough investigation, must expect that public opinion will not rush to the conclusion that they are innbcent.

THE BANKS AND BUSINESS. The New-York banks are below "the dead 'line" again. The reserves are \$105,675 less than the amount which, on the basis of the reported deposits, would be required of not give Central Park for a Fair; 2. If they the National banks by law. The statement shows, too, that ourteen of the National banks hold less than the reserve required, besides t n State banks. Of the three banks still be held unlawful to charge an admission having the largest loans and deposits, the Park is slightly below the limit, and the Fourth National and Importers and Traders but very little above it. Moreover, it is a well-known fact that the condition of the banks at the end of the week must have been less favorable than the averages indicated, for the outgo of gold contion d to the end of the week, while five steam is from Europe, by which some gold had been expected, were delayed at sea. In reality, some of the banks have been lending gold "to arrive," which may at this hour be at the bottom of the ocean. The ordinary risks of finance are enough, without staking the safety of the commercial community upon the prospect that no disaster will happen to a ship bearing

> No doubt large amounts of specie will soon arrive, for only \$2,521,135 came to hand out of about \$5,000,000 expected last week, and much more is known to be on the way. Also, there were large shipments on Saturday, and still larger withdrawals presumably for shipment, which may arrive next week. The main question is what the banks can do this week. For the demands upon them continue very large. The banks and the Treasury to- the cases of most of them have been disgether lost \$1,635,512 in specie list week, even if the banks were not worse off on Saturday than their report of averages showed, and yet \$2,521,135 in gold was received at this port, so that \$4,156,647 at least has vanished from sight. The state of exchanges with interior cities, and the known large shipments thither, account for a loss as great as this, and a Chicago dispatch states that the banks there sent over \$1,000,000 into the country on Saturday alone, the demand being very great. There is no reason to suppose that this drain will immediately cease, for it is sustained and stimulated by the recent advance in prices of products, which encourages holders to sell. The Treasury, also, has taken nearly \$5,000,000 from the market since November 6, and will be obliged to take still more in

order to meet bonds becoming due January 1. The gigantic speculation now in progress absorbs a vast amount of money. In five working-days last week the sales of stock amounted to about \$185,889,000 in market value; the sales of bonds were unusually heavy; the transactions in wheat were over 10,300,000 bushels in five days, against 9,000,000 for the previous week of six days, and about 7,500,000 bushels for the week before; and the sales of cotton, which were 404,800 bales for the week ending November 12, and 625,800 bales for the week ending November 19, amounted in the five days ending November 26 to 1,515,300 bales, of about \$87,433,800 in market value, the price having advanced about one cent since Saturday last. It is not strange that the exchanges of the week, though for five days only, were the largest ever known in the history of the Clearing House, amounting to \$1,072,680,647 81, with balances of \$32,472,796 33. The hitherto unequalled exchanges of "Black Friday" week were only \$989,274,472 for six days. It is an old rule that when the exchanges suddenly mount to very high figures it is time to be cautious, just as a prudent seaman takes in sail when he sees a sudden fall in the barometer.

Except the extravagant speculation in certain products and in securities, however, nothing unhealthy appears in the commercial or industrial condition of the country. The railroads are doing an enormous business, and out of thirty-five which have reported for the first half of November, only two fail to show an increase of earnings, though the comparison is with the period of greatest activity last year. The aggregate increase of the roads is \$1,187,332, or 25 per cent, though in several instances the gain is partly due to an increase of mileage, and therefore must be partly or perhaps wholly balanced by an increase of expenses or interest on debts. But it is also undeniable that manufactures and trade of all kinds are doing finely. Prices of cotton goods have been advanced and the trade is active; the trade in iron is decidedly better; sugar has been active, and the sales since November 1 have been more than double the receipts within that time. The market for securities, also, is sustained in part by considerable purchases on foreign account, though it is nousense to suppose that any large proportion of sales amounting to 3,400,000 shares in six days are to foreign buyers or to permanent investors. But speculation of every kind certainly has a natural cause and great stimulus in the real and wonderful pro-perity of the

It is a possibility not to be safely overlooked, however, that financial difficulties abroad may presently arrest the foreign demand for our securities, check the movement of breadstuffs, and stop for a time the imports of gold. The Bank of France lost nearly \$2,000,000 more of gold last week. and cannot now hold more than about states that the forged Morey letter was known \$110,000,000. The shipment of \$1,000,000 from the bank prior to the last weekly rebe obliged to pay in silver only, the purchase of American securities for week \$3,260,000, and other large sums have since been drawn out. Its store of coin and time in twenty-seven years, and United States

tal into American securities threatens to be rapid; but it may easily become so rapid as that is apprehended strong efforts will be made to arrest the outflow of gold, and a sudden advance in the rate of the Bank of England, whether effective otherwise or not, would stop the buying of American securities.

THE MISSISSIPPI FRAUDS. Mr. Lynch is not waiting for Congress to

investigate the frauds in the "Shoestring Distriet." With a courage which does him great credit he has taken the matter into the United States Court, and has caused the arrest of the County Commissioners of Warren County, who, acting as a Canvassing Board, threw out 2,029 votes cast and duly returned for him, on the pretext that there were distinguishing marks upon them and that they were illegal under the State statute. The "distinguishing marks" were four ordinary printer's dash-lines separating the different portions of the ticket. The tickets were received and counted by the poll judges, whose duty it is to reject illegal ballots; but when it was found that, in spite of the frauds practised in other counties of the District, Mr. Lynch had a considerable majority, the friends of General Chalmers saw that something had to be done. So the Warren County Commissioners, all strong partisus and personal associates of Chalmers, committed this impudent and glaring crime against the suffrage. Their performance is so exceptionally villanous, even for a State where trickery at elections is a common occurrence, that The Vicksburg Herald eries out against it. "What do you think of it?" asks The Herald of its readers. "Do you not know that "these are not 'distinguishing marks,' not ... devices,' but that they are only used in place " of stops? Cut out one of these tickets, fold "it up, and see if you can see this outrageous "distinguishing mark. The work done yes-"terday is an outrage on fair play, a viola-"tion of the law, a breach of the Democratic platform; and, unless it is denounced and "disowned, will return to plague this com-"munity," Tois is plain talk even for a newsaver with The Herala's reputation for maniness and independence, but it is not extravagant. It basely meets the case. The Warren County Commissioners will go to jail if they get their deserts. Their offence is plainly defined by Section 5,515 of the Revised Statutes of the United States, and is punishable by "a "fine of not more than one thousand dollars, "or by imprisonment for not more than one "year, or by both." The statement recently published in Northern Democratic papers that massed by the Federal Court is untrue. Their trial is set down for December 1.

Whatever becomes of his friends, the Warren County Commissioners, General Chalmers will not long held a seat in the next Congress. The quiet, intelligent, courageous colored man, whom he robbed of the seat loar years ago by dragooning the district with rifle clubs and arrillery companies, will get it back again, and the 10,000 Republican majority in the 'Shoestring District" will once more be represented. Mr. Lynch has kept up the fight for Republicanism in Mississippi in spite of great discouragements and in the face of personal danger. Every man who admids pinck and likes to see fair play will be glad to see him back in the House.

RELATIONS OF ENGLISH PARTIES.

The Irish Land League's silent partner contributes little, if anything, to its stock in trade. The English Radicals have been alarmed by the revolutionary tendencies of the agrarian movement. Our London correspondent, in his weekly review of the political situation, finds in Mr. Courtney's speech abundant evidence of the willingness of that section of the Liberal party to support Mr. Gladstone even in a policy of coercion toward Ireland; and The Speciator, which has made a hard fight for the common law methods of dealing with the conspirators and land agitators, now recommends what is virtually a stringent form of coercion. Unless all the signs fail the Home Rule faction cannot count upon receiving any material aid and comfort from the advanced Liberals. Mr. Chamberlain will find it easy to remain in a Cabinet which exhausts the ordinary resources of law and then makes organized terrorism the ground of exceptional measures of repression. The fact that so many counties in Ireland are terrorized," and that an agitation to reform the land system has degenerated into a conspiracy against landed property, has wrought marked change below the gangway. We do not believe that Mr. Gladstone will meet with any serious resistance from that quarter when Parliament meets in January. A Premier who was more of a Whig and less of a Progressive Liberal would look for armed neutrality rather than efficient support. The Radicals have an abiding faith in Mr. Gladstone. They know him to be a statesman who never flinches from his convictions. They are well assured that, when the time comes, he will reform not only the Irish but the English land system.

As the Liberal party is now constituted the Premier will have more difficulty in overcoming the prejudices of the Whigs than in restraining the ardor of the Radicals. The landowning class knows that the reforms which begin in Ireland will end in England. The Ground-Game bill has opened the eyes of the English tenant-farmers to the advantages of remedial measures; and the defeat of the Compensation Act, instead of obstructing reforms in Irish land-tenure, has rendered more positive legislation absolutely necessary. The old-time Whig cannot conceal his uneasiness. The Commons and the people are dragged from one harassing subject to another without having time to master the details or forecast the consequences, and in his judgment the strain upon British institutions, and especially upon the interests of landed property, is so great that the foundations of public order and security are shaken. The action of the Liberal Peers on the Compensation Act shows how much resistance the conservative elements of the Liberal party are likely to offer to the passage of land reform acts. English public life, however, is a continuous record of social and political concessions. The House of Peers, as one of the most sagacious men in England recently remarked, seldom likes new ideas, but it invariably perceives before it is too late that there may be less public danger in accepting than in rejecting them. We do not believe that the old Whigs of either House have lost this power of discernment. It will be a most difficult undertaking, but we think that Mr. Gladstone will succeed in fusing the elements of his party, and in securing for his home policy a most hearty and efficient support.

Mr. Henry E. Abbey should not now make the additional mistake of comforting himself with the manner, in discarding his design to produce a play

very far from being a hero. He simply refrains from doing an outrageous wrong simply because he perceives that his persistence in his purpose would be ruinous to his interests. He still sees no reason, aside from the opposition of the Christian community, why the Passion Play should not be produced, and he still thinks it would have a good effect. His attitude, in short-and no doubt that of Mr. Salmi Morse, the author of the piece, will be the same-is that of a man who magnacimously humors a public opinion which he thinks is quite mistaken and unust. Mr. Abbey has shown commercial prudence in giving up a project that certainly would have failed; but he will be wise not to attitudinize as a person who has conferred a public favor.

The next Congress should give the late Senator Morton's plan for electing Presidents a careful con-

It is well that Thanksgiving Day came before Congress assembled. Otherwise the people might not have felt in the humor to give thanks.

The Democrats haven't found out yet that a Re publican President can be the head of his party and et remain an independent man. The mer they were accustomed to elect Chief Magistracy were so completely controlled by their party that they are unable to understand the ifference between a statesman and a politician.

The Democracy will have to fight for more than forty-seven electoral votes in 1884. And it might us well make up its mind to that fact.

The concern that has heretofore done business un ler the firm-name of the Solid South and Tammany Hall has gone into permanent bankruptcy. Y meeting of the creditors will be called, as the propect of a dividend is too remote.

It is a suggestive fact that the State which began the systematic bulldozing and intimidation of the olored visters, and from which it took the name of the Missusippi plan, in the first to show signs of a revolt against the practice. The most earnest demend for a fair vote and an honest count in the whole South has come from The Vicksburg Berald, Some the dection and the renewal of the old pracprotested as any Republican journal. Its indepen-dent attitude is the most encouraging fact in the present political situation.

Ben Hill is expected to bring his new political party along in his hat when he comes up to Washing-

The electoral system is a method of choosing a President which the people appear to know less about the more they use it. It has now been em sloyed at twenty-four Presidential elections, and ver the bunders increase quadrennially. It is a strange method of election in which some stupid printer of ignorant chairman of a county committee may whinto the whole count by some childish corrigint.

When Baranm looks in a glass now he mutters to dinself: "Well, I ain't so handsome as I used to be, out then I know a great deal more!"

Every new fact that comes to light about that larged Chinese letter makes the guilt of Chairman Barnum and his Committee clearer. The whole con-cern had better from Sitting Bull before any more evidence in the case is made known.

Ex-Governor Certin promises to make matters lively for those members of his own party in the present Congress who have voted against hun in his entested seat case. He is reported as saying: Why, look at the retribution which has fallen apon the men who have kept me out of my seat. Only two have been reelected, and the rest have found that their constituents were perfectly willing they should remain at home hereafter. Chalmers, of Mississippi, is, I understand, to have his seat contested by a negre; he, above all others, will appreciate that situation. I am going down to Washington this whiter, and I think when the time arrives I shall have a lively recollection of some people." This adds one more to the list of Democratic scrimmages to come off in the future.

Senator Beck is promised a lively fight this winter by some of the aspirants for his seat in the Sen-ite. It Kentucky did her daty she would send

The efforts of young Frost, the immature Congressman from Missouri, do not seem to be appreenated by his St. Louis constituents. His district is naturally Democratic, but in the three times he has run he has been able only once to obtain an unquestioned unijority. In the XLVth Congress the seat was given to a Republican by a Democratic committee. To the present Congress he was undoubt-edly elected. But at the late election he was given only 196 majority after several, hundled votes had been thrown out. Other irregularities have come to light, and the prospects of the Republican getting the seat are decidedly cheerful.

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

BERNHARDT'S LAST WEEK. MHe. Sarah Bernhardt will act at Booth's Theatre throughout the present week-her last performance being announced for next Saturday afternoon. The following plays are announced for repetition, in the order in which they are here named: "Hernani," 'Fron Fron," "Camille," "Phedre," "The Sphinx," and "Hernani." Mile. Bernhardt will thus repeat each character in which she has beretofore appeared during this engagement, excepting Adrience Lecon ereur. On Monday, December 6, Mile. Bernhardt makes her first appearance in Boston, at the Globe Theatre. She will begin as Adrieune. Mr. Stetson, the manager of the Globe, stated, upward of a week age, that he had already taken in about \$50,000 for the sale of seats for the two weeks of Mile. Bord-hardt's Boston engagement. It is probable that she will play there to as much at \$55,000.

MCCULLOUGH'S PERFORMANCES.

The first two weeks of John McCullough's engagement at the Fifth Avenue Theatre have been devoted to "Virginius." The tragedian has acted with astonishing power, deep feeting, firm and fine skill, and beautiful effect. The house has been growded night after night, and the public opinion is singularly unanimous, as well as enthusiastic, in admiration of McCuilough's performance. This anneess is a thoroughly legitimate one, and of une-quivocal brilliancy. To-night McCullough will enact Othello, on Thursday Kinq Lear, and on Friday Richard III. His engagement at this theatre will extend to December 11.

JEFFERSON.

Jefferson has ended his engagement of two weeks at the Grand Opera House. It has been devoted to Rip Van Winkle, and it proceeded, from first to last, in continual prosperity. The subject, as illustrated by Jefferson, attracts, impresses, and deeply affects all classes of people. The comedian's performanceso entirely well known that it no longer stands in need of particular description-presented no fresh tone or novel characteristic, except, perhaps, a greater emphsis in the joyous, mirthful element This was beigntened and prolonged, and thus a stronger sense of sadness was imparted to the subsequent scenes of pathos. Jefferson will appear, tonight, at Poughkeepsie, and subsequently, during the week, will be seen in Utica, Syracuse and De-

MARY ANDERSON.

At the Fifth Avenue Theatre on December 13 Mary Anderson will effect her reentrance on the metropolitan stage, in the character of Evadue. Her engagement is to last four weeks, and in the course of that time she will be seen as Parthenia, Meg Merrilies, Pauline, Juliet, The Countess, Julia, and Lady Macbeth. She will also effect a revival of Talfound's beautiful play of "Ion," and will appear in The Daughter of Poland." Miss Anderson's success throughout the country this season has been great, and it is evident that she is making a steady mayance in professional merit as well as in the pub-he layor. Her success is an excellent angury of the state and tendency of public taste, and a most auspicious token of her own noble future,

MUSICAL AND DRAMATIC NOTES. Miss Fanny Daveaport is this week in Phila-

Miss Maggie Mitchell appears to-night at the Grand Opera House. Miss Catherine Lewis appears to-night at the Novelry Facatre, Williamsburg.

A new burlesque will be brought out to-night by the San Francisco Ministrels.

Mr. Wo.f's play of "Lawn feams" proves attractive at the Egon Opera House.

The Rev. Dr. Mayuard will give another of his intertainments to-day at Chickering Hall. The Rice Surprise Party enters now upon the sixth

week of its engagement at Haverly's Theatre, will to-night present the extravaganza of "Prince Achmet,"

Lawrence Barrett will appear in this city December 20, at the Park Theatre, in "Yorrock's Love."

Lawrence Earrett will appear to-night at Colonel Sinn's Park Theatre, Brooklyn, as Richeticu. "Enchantment," at Niblo's, will give place, on December 6, to "Haverly's Colossal Colored Caral-

On Thanksgiving Day Mr. Haverly received, from nine of his entertainments, in New-York and on the road, the sum of \$22,600.

Robson and Crane in the farcical play of "Sharp and Fiats," will remain throughout the present week at the Standard Theatre.

The receipts at the Standard Theatre on Thanks.

giving night were \$1,375. This exceeds the best night of "Pinafore" at this house by \$15. Clara Morris, continuing her highly successful series of matinees at the Park Theatre, will appear
this week on Tuesday and Thursday, in "Alixe,"
Mr. Bartley Campbell's play of "Matrimony," current this week at Haverly's Thentre, Brocklyn, will be produced at the Standard Theatre best

The mele-drama of the "Legion of Honor," now current at the Park Theatre, is a play of romanic interest and exciting plot, and it is well mounted, and acted with ability.

The French melodrama of "Diane" is in preparation at the Union Square Theatre, and will, in dea time, succeed the excellent and prosperous play of "Daniel Rocast." Mile Berninger's exhibition of paintings, etc.

has been removed to Sarony's gallery. This appears to be a part of the sensation that might as well have been omitted. The " Life, Stories and Poems of John Brougham . edited by William Winter, is nearly ready, and will

be published within a few days by Messrs. James R. Osgood & Co., of Boston. Mr. George H. Jessup, author of "A Gentleman from Nevada," has written a piece entitled "Sam'l

of Posen; or the Commercial Traveller." This will be produced at Albany, December 9, and afterward at the Park Theatre, Boston. The dramatic benevolent society of "The Elle" is to have a benefit at the Academy of Music on

Thursday afternoon, McCallough will appear as Fratus, with John A. Lane as Cassius, in the quared scene from "Jaims Casar," There is an angle programme of varied pleasures. Mr. Daly's holiday piece, "Needles and Pins," is in the enjoyment of constant favor at his theatre;

The Guy'nor" is an established success at Wal. lack's; and Mr. Mackaye's drama of "Hazel Kirks" still remains so attractive at the Madison Square that it will, doubliess, the along in unabated pos-perty to the end of its first year. The operas at the Academy of Music this week will be, to-night, "Linda"; Wednesday, "Mefistofele's

Friday, "Anda"; Saturday, "La Sonnambula" "Martha" will be given next Monday night for the first time this season, with Mune, Gerster, Mar Cary, Campanini, Del Puente and Cossni in the cast, "Lonengrin" is in preparation. Joseffy will play at the Metropolitan Concert Hall to-morrow evening. It will be his first appearance

there, and he will play a Tarantella by Liezt and the Paganini-Liszt "La Campanella," Mr. Thomas will conduct the orchestra. It is autounced that the fall succent at the half will close on Wednesday, December 9, and that the winter season will open n January. The concert of the Liederkranz Society last night

was as attractive as its concerts always are. There was an orenestra conducted by Mr. Paur, which played Beethoven's " Leonore " overture No. 3. The male chorus of the club sang a sengly Möhring. Mr. Mills contributed some bianoforte numbers, and there was an excellent performance of Mendelssohn's "Hymn of Praise." One of the most interesting features of the concert was the singing of Miss Emma Juch, a young soprano, who made her first appearance on this eccasion, Good singers are so rare that it is pleasant to note the appearance of one who gives such excellent promise as does Miss Juch. She is still very young, and her voice retains much of its gurlish quality, but it is high, fresh, pure and delightfully true, and she seems to have been well taught so far. Her style, like her voice, is as ye undeveloped, of course, but her singing indicated the possession of intelligence and feeling, and these erth such a charming organ as hers bids fair to with such a charming organ as here olds far to become, should make an admirable singer of her. She sang the difficult Polacca from "Mignon" in a somewhat constrained fashion, but correctly, and she was still better in the solos in the "Hymn of Praise." Her singing was sample and unaffected. and her voice is charmingly sympathetic.

PERSONAL.

Rachel's villa at Monomorency has just been sold to an Englishman for \$11,600. General Grant writes to the Boston Middlesex

Clab, which has elected him an honorary member, that he recognizes in his relati and an honor watch he highly appreciates. Mrs. Lynn Linton, the clever novelist, is very ill in Florence. She is threatened with total blind-

ness and is shut up in a dark room. Her physicians say that she has just escaped brain-fever. The Prince of Wales rides about a great deal in a private hansom cab which has many comfortable

improvements. Among these is a travelling clock with a luminous dial-face set in the centre of the Mr. and Mrs. W. H. Vanderbilt, The London World says, are going on a tour to the East, accompanied

by Lord and Lady Mandeville. There they will be net by Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Mackey, who do not intend to keep house to Paris this winter. Mr. Thomas Hardy, author of " Under the Greenwood Tree," etc., has been very ill, but is happily recovering. Mr. Hardy should take a vacation; #

must in truth be said that not one of his recent stor-ies is comparable to that dainty prose my mestioned above. Miss Harriet Jay, sister-in-law of Robert Buchsnan, the poet, and the author of the "Queen of Connaught," a novel much liked in England and in this country, has had the keen pleasure of playing her

own heroine. A dramatic version of her novel has just been brought out in London, and Miss Jay took the leading part—with what success has not yet been reported here. Mr. Archibald Forbes in his lecture on the " War Correspondent" in Boston, Friday evening, mentioned several times and with the highest praise Frank Millet, the American writer, Mr. Millet

happened to be among the audience and had not only the pleasure of hearing Mr. Forbes's admired sentences, but also the enthusiastic cheers with which his fellow-townsmen received them. Colonel William G. Gordon, of Chesterville, Ohio, us said to be 113 years old, and still a compara-

tively strong and active man. He is wealthy and manages all his own business affairs. In his youth he served in the British army, and says that be knew Napoleon L. He has but one peculiar habitthat of persistently eating crackers. He always had a large basket of crackers hanging on his bed-post, and besides three hearty meals a day, he eats, appl an average, twelve pounds of crackers a week from this basket, taking several whenever he awakeus in The late Mrs. Grote, as a garl, was so strong and

high-spirited that she was called "the empress" She rode without a suddle and went out on the sea in a fisherman's boat alone with her sister. She made a kind of runaway match with the historian After being engaged to him for two years she gree tired of waiting for her father's consent, and one March morning she slipped away to a neighboria church, got married without any one knowing, and hurch, got married without any one knowing ame back to breakfast as if nothing had happe Sydney Smith once thus cleverly described Mas Sydney Smith once thus cleverly described Mas Grote and her husband: "I do like them both a much, for he is so lady-like and she is such a perfect gentleman."

GENERAL NOTES.

The Rev. E. F. Hale admires the publa school system of Massachusetts, but is constrained in remark that when the pupils, after careful training, cas spell" scholar" in more than a hundred different was something is wanting.

Ex-Minister Seward thinks it is highly prob able that the United States Commission has succeeded in negotiating a satisfactory treaty with China. He is certain that the Chinese do not care to promote the ent gration interest. He is quoted by The San Francisco Call as saying: "Toey look for an honocable and and unic settlement, and, in memory of their old friends sule for the United Slares, are ready to cencede a point in our favor. But is a manufural that, shen assed to give up in creaty privilege, they should seek a quid grid of trade generally enters into diplomacy, as talk or interpretation of the contemporary affairs of the "

A ticket-broker in Toledo purchased a cart-